

MORE OF  
**THE FACTS**  
ABOUT  
**Banking in Canada**  
*Will Be Told to You By*  
**Canada's Chartered Banks**

In Another 15-Minute Broadcast  
TUESDAY Evening, Oct. 12th  
8:30 to 8:45  
With a daytime broadcast of this address  
WEDNESDAY Noon Oct. 13th  
12 to 12:15

*Over Stations*

CFCN 1030 kilocycles  
CJCJ 690 kilocycles  
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**CANADIAN  
NATIONAL**

**CANADA'S CHARTERED BANKS**

Canada's Chartered Banks released their Radio time booked on a network of six Alberta stations from 12 noon to 12 Wednesday, October 6th, so that their listeners could hear the Play by play Broadcast of the opening world series Baseball Game, it was learned from Edmonton today. Those who planned to hear the Wednesday broadcast of the fifth in the series of non political non controversial addresses written by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada may read this short informative talk in next week's issue of the "Chinook Advance"

**Chinook Women's Institute  
Held Meeting**

The meeting of the W.I. was held at the home of Mrs. Bilton Oct. 6

The program was as follows: "Child Welfare and Public Health". A very interesting paper was read by Mrs. Bilton

It was decided to hold the sale of the fancy work and the home cooking, also a cake raffle, at Cooley Bros. Garage Nov. 6 at 2 p. m.

A enjoyable lunch was served by the hostess. food hamper raffled by the W. I. on School Fair Day was won by Miss Madeline Otto.

Mrs. Mortimer was a Calgary visitor last week.

**Chinook and District School Fair  
Prize Winners**

**SCHOOL FAIR PRIZE LIST**

Class 1—Carrage—1 Kyneth Ford  
2 Queenie Ford, 3 Ross Ford, 4 Elaine Roy.

Class 2—Beets—1 Kenneth Ford, 2 Queenie Ford, 3 Percy Ford, 4 Ros Ford.

Class 4—Turnips—1 James Proudfoot, 2 Betty Allen, 3 Robert Allen, Bruce Hutchison.

Class 6—One pint of dried peas—Hazel Harrington, 2 Grace Stewart, 3 Muriel Turnbull, 4 Ruth Harrington

Class 7—Cabbage—1 Gordon Turnbull, 2 Hazel Harrington, 3 Ruth Harrington, 4 Bruce Hutchison.

Class 8—White Potatoes—1 Georg Hettler, 2 Donald Roy, 3 Elaine Roy, 4 Bertha Hettler.

Class 9—Red Potatoes—1 Angus Rosenau, 2 Hazel Harrington, 3 Ruth Harrington, 4 Donald Roy.

**Week End Suggestions**

Nabob Coffee in glass jars .50c  
Quaker Catsup per tin .13c  
Green Cough Syrup per bottle .40c  
Listerine Shaving Cream tube .25c  
Colgates Tooth Paste tube .20c  
Brocks Bird seed per pkg. .16c  
Stovepipes, Elbows Tees, Lamp & Lantern Globes, Coal Oil Gassoline, Greases

See us about your winter supply of Flour.

**BANNER HARDWARE  
AND GROCERIES**

**RESTAURANT**

**All Kinds of Meat  
For Sale**

**Ice Cream, Confectionary, Soft Drinks**

**All Kinds Tobacco**

**All kinds of Cigarettes**

**Canned Goods**

**MAH BROS.**

Class 10—Russet Potatoes—1 Eva Marr, 2 Hugh Wilson, 3 Paul Hettler, 4 Winnifred Marr.

Class 25—C. Cobs of Corn—1 Elaine Roy, 2 Donald Roy, 3 Charles Ford, 4 Jonny Hettler.

Class 37—American or English Cockat—1 Donald Roy, 2 Henry Rosenau, 3 Elaine Roy, 4 Laura Ford.

Class 38—American or English Pullets—1 Donald Roy, 2 Elaine Roy, 3 Hugh Wilson, 4 Gordon Wilson.

Class 39—Cockeral Mediterranean Breeds—1 Laura Ford.

Class 40—Pullets, Mediterranean Breeds—1 Elaine Roy, 2 Donald Roy.

Class 41—Gobbler or Hen—1 August Rosenau, 2 George Rosenau, 3 Bruce Hutchison, 4 Henry Schmidt.

Class 42—Gander or Goose—1 Henry Rosenau, 2 George Rosenau.

Class 43—Pair of Ducks—1 Ethelene Hille, 2 Henry Smith, 3 Jessie Smith.

**MANUAL TRAINING**

Class 44—Bird House—1 James Proudfoot, 2 James Shier, 3 Bill Proudfoot, 4 Jack Hutchison.

Class 45—Small Piece of Furniture—1 Bruce Hutchison, 2 Jack Shier, 3 Bill Proudfoot, 4 Bob Proudfoot.

Class 46—Handy Device Model of Wood—1 Bruce Hutchison, 2 Jack Shier, 3 Bill Proudfoot, 4 Bob Proudfoot.

Class 47—Collection of 5 Knots—1 Jack Shier, 2 Donald Roy, 3 Martin Aetiz.

Class 48—Collection of Splices—1 Jack Shier.

Class 49—Rope Halter—1 Jack Shier, 2 Donald Roy, 3 Bruce Hutchison.

**HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS**  
Cooking, Canning Etc., Under 11 Yrs. of Age

Class 50—Raisin Cake—1 Johnny Hettler, 2 Clara Hettler, 3 Gerald ouell, 4 Ray Cooley.

Class 51—Bran Muffins—1 Ethel Hille, 2 Billy Lee, 3 Gerald Younli, 4 Jean Turpie.

Class 54—School Lunch—1 Ray Cooley, 2 Ethelene Hille, 3 Glen

**The  
"Big Interests"  
in  
Life Insurance**

*Are the Policyholders  
and Beneficiaries*

IN Life Insurance, the "Big Interests" are the millions of Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries—men, women and children who share in the protection made possible by individual thrift and foresight.

The concern of those who act on behalf of these policyholders and beneficiaries is to safeguard their interests. Their accumulated savings, amounting to more than two billion dollars, must be invested wisely to obtain the greatest yield consistent with safety. Every promise made in Life Insurance policies must be fulfilled completely and promptly.

Canadian policyholders may feel justly proud of the wise and careful administration of their trust funds. Even in the darkest days of the depression, their companies met every obligation promptly and fully—bringing financial security to thousands of Canadian homes.

There is added satisfaction in the fact that the investment of Life Insurance funds has helped to build Canadian homes, schools and hospitals—and develop agriculture, industries and public utilities. Thus, the whole Dominion benefits from Life Insurance.

In the future, as in the past, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries must always be the "Big Interests" of Life Insurance.

**Life Insurance**



Guardian of Canadian Homes

# AFTER EVERY MEAL

WIGLEY'S  
DOUBLE MINT  
CHewing Gum  
THE FLAVOR LASTS

## AIDS DIGESTION

### Destruction Of Morale

Morale is not a very big word but it covers a wide territory within its meaning and might be termed all-embracing. Its existence or absence has determined the destinies of whole races of people in the past and will do so again in the future.

The word "morale" is so closely allied to the word "moral" as to lead Webster to define it as a "condition as affected by or dependent upon such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.," and again, a "mental state, as a body of men, an army and the like."

The orthographic affinity between "morale" and "moral" is no closer than its kinship when the terms are translated into the spiritual sphere, for destruction of morale inevitably brings in its wake a breakdown of moral perceptions. Moral concepts tend to become blunted with the wane of morale.

And so destruction of morale, it can readily be seen, may—may, it will—have very serious consequences, whether the victim of its undermining influence be the individual, a community or a nation. It means the disappearance of ideals and a resultant lack of moral stamina.

The term "loss of morale" is occasionally heard during discussions on the possible effect of continuance, or even perpetuation, of the system of government aid to the unfortunate, known in common parlance as direct relief, but it is doubtful whether sufficient stress is laid upon the potentialities of this form of assistance, if it is permitted to become permanent, or even long standing.

Everybody, and that includes the great majority of relief recipients themselves, hopes that direct relief in greater or less degree, will not become perpetuated and adopted as an accepted government policy and set up; but there is a danger of permanency as the years go by and the system becomes more and more established as the easiest and perhaps the cheapest solution to the problem.

Whether or not direct relief is the cheapest solution of the problem is a question open to debate and particularly after this method has been in operation long enough to make inroads into the morale of even a percentage of those who, for lack of a better term, are supposed to "benefit" from it, and when one reflects on the possible long distance effect indefinite continuance of such a policy may have upon the communities subjected to it. Direct relief, on varying scale commensurate with conditions in each succeeding year, has been with us in the west for a long time now and people are rightly beginning to question the wisdom of continuing much longer to place a large body of citizens in the position of supplicants for and recipients of government gifts when so many of them are not only able and willing to work for their subsistence, but passionately anxious for the opportunity.

As year after year passes with governments finding it necessary to vote large sums for direct relief and with the general public sensing, perhaps dimly, the baneful effect of this form of assistance, it is not surprising that public opinion is gradually crystallizing in the formula: "rehabilitation instead of direct relief."

Rehabilitation may, of course, take various forms, but under conditions of the moment in the west, it means an opportunity to earn at least the necessities of life through programs of government-initiated public works, since neither private industry nor agriculture are able to provide these essentials.

It is true that some effort in this direction is being made insofar as the agricultural section of the community is involved and there is some ground for hope that some work will be approved for urban centres, but to date these activities are not proportionate to the needs.

In a country whose welfare is so largely dependent upon the vagaries of the weather, governments and people are prone to be inspired by a hope that "next year will be different" and that the troubles of to-day will be cured by a turn of fortune's wheel tomorrow, but there is no guarantee that this will be the case. Even if tomorrow breaks brighter on the horizon there are still the difficulties of to-day to be overcome in the meantime.

While the optimism of the people of this west is proverbial and has been the subject of much favorable comment, dissatisfaction with direct relief on a widespread scale is growing and anything that can be done to substitute work for relief to the maximum extent possible, provided it is useful and productive work, will be welcomed with open arms.

Work is the natural heritage of mankind and without it man is bound to languish, physically, mentally and morally. It is as essential to the welfare of man as water and air.

### Cheerful Conversation

### Would Colonize North

#### Maid Did Her Best To Make Breakfast Interesting

One of our friends is enough of a sybarite to be concerned with making breakfast a well-conducted meal. To this end he asked his wife whether the colored woman who serves them might not be made to take more of an interest in things: let her treat him as the master of a household, he said, and not just as a potential consumer of toast and coffee; let her do what she could to cheer him up and get his day started right. The wife evidently did something, for the domestic was very encouraging indeed for the next several mornings—asked how he had slept, made little comments on the weather, and so on. Came a morning when the mistress of the establishment decided to sleep late and the master felt rather low in the dining room alone. The maid beamed when she saw him. "Guess what we got this morning," she said, bringing in the coffee. "What?" he asked, feeling better already. "No cream," she said.—The New Yorker.

Aviators seldom encounter birds 5,000 feet above ground, and few are seen above 3,000 feet except in regions high above sea level.

The organic theory as to the origin of oil is that petroleum is decayed prehistoric plant and animal matter.

A "strong" flour that goes farther  
**PURITY FLOUR**  
Best for all your Baking

## Health

LEAGUE  
OF  
CANADA  
presents  
TOPICS  
OF  
VITAL  
INTEREST  
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

### ARTICLE No. 13

#### Treatment of Cancer No. 1

The late Lord Moynihan, himself a prince among surgeons, pointed out that in breast cancer, where operation was performed in the early stages, 90.1% of the women were alive and well ten years after operation, whereas if the disease were very far advanced, 94.4% were dead within this period. The nature of the disease was the same; the operation was the same; the stage of the disease made all the difference.

The only resources for cancer treatment are surgery, which treats 70% of all treated cancers, and the use of radium and X-rays. No other form of treatment so far discovered has any lasting effect in the cure of cancer. No serum, vaccine, plaster or cure, no matter how widely advertised, has any effect other than to delay the use of the rational methods of treatment.

Surgery is the agent of treatment in cancer of the stomach, of the intestine, the body of the uterus and other abdominal organs. It is still the chief resource in cancer of the esophagus and larynx. The art and science of surgery have reached a high degree of development. The surgeon in all areas has gained an astonishingly high degree of skill; he is confident of his powers. It is only by the discovery of newer, more exact and simpler methods that surgery will be detracted from its present position in relation to cancer.

Every single case of cancer where the disease is accessible to the surgeon is curable in the early stage, for cancer is at first a local disease. The future success of cancer surgery depends, very largely, upon the education of the public in early cancer signs and of a very clear recognition of the fact that the greatest fear of cancer should be the fear of delay.

Next article—Treatment of Cancer No. 2.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's lectures may secure same by writing to: The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

### Regiment Enters Protest

#### Scots Greys Do Not Want Famous Horses Displaced

The name Royal Scots Greys will have an empty meaning if a government mechanization scheme is carried out.

Influential Scotsmen have made vigorous protests against the proposal to take the famous grey horses from the regiment. They point out the Greys have been associated with Scotland for 250 years and the disappearance of the horses would destroy the regiment's character.

They also object to a counter-proposal to change the color of the steeds. It seems German officers have revealed the greys were the first indication to the Germans the British were at Mons in 1914. The officers said the famous horses could not be missed or mistaken.

### The Lucky Numbers

#### Scientific Experiment Shows Dice Throwers How To Win

If you want to win at dice throwing, call sixes, fives or fours. They are more likely—in the long run—to turn up than three, twos and ones. This conclusion is the result of a scientific experiment announced by British scientists at a meeting in Nottingham, England. The reason: "Points on dice are marked by little holes scooped out of the faces. The points 6, 5 and 4, which are respectively opposite the points 1, 2 and 3, are somewhat lighter—more of the ivory having been removed."

### Rare Tree From China

The first "dove" tree ever seen in Honolulu has arrived via Pan-American Clipper from China. While the tree figured prominently in ancient Chinese literature, it required a three-year search to find the present specimen in the Yungtu valley. It has been planted on the island of KAUAI. Blossoms are similar in shape and color to a dove.

## COULD HARDLY CLOSE HANDS

### Had Rheumatism and Neuritis

"I suffered severely from Rheumatism and Neuritis," writes Mr. W. J. Tracy of Toronto. "I could hardly walk upstairs or close my hands. After taking Fruit-A-Tives four days the swelling left my hands and knees. I could climb stairs and ladder. I advise any person suffering as I did to take Fruit-A-Tives. They give quick relief." Try this real fruit juice, herb and tonic prescription of a famous Canadian doctor. If you suffer, they might clear up your case too. 25c. and 50c. No substitute. At druggists.

## FRUIT-A-TIVES

### Could Tell Many Stories

#### Toronto Man Left China Day Before War Started

John A. Pond left Shanghai for home just a day before war broke out there. Back in Toronto once more he has always had a vivid story of Chinese pouring into the city at about 30,000 a day. John said the most pitiable sight he had ever seen was the long trail of bewildered refugees trudging whebarrows or rickshaws laden with their broken household possessions. Most of them came from the north to Hongkong and from there they wandered south to Canton. When the latter city was bombed they turned like sheep and sought shelter in the hills. John refused to get out of stricken areas was to go to the docks of coastal cities and wait for a departing steamer to pull up its gang-planks. At that moment dozens of Chinese rushed on board and sat on the decks. . . . refusing to budge. John particularly regretted the bombardment of Chapel, where the Government had spent millions in a beautiful municipal settlement, planning to move the Chinese population out there from Shanghai. He said the architecture was the most magnificent he had seen. . . . but the whole area is now in ruins.—Toronto Telegram.

### Respond To Public Appeal

#### Members Of Royal Family Give Seats For Parks

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary have each presented seats of a new design for the Royal Parks in response to a public appeal made in London recently by Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works.

Sir Philip's suggestion was that many who find rest and recreation in the parks might like to mark Coronation day by providing new seats to replace the old ones. The appeal has met with a good response.

The new seats have been specially designed. They are in oak or teak and cost £5 each. About 5,000 are required, as all the Royal Parks are to be included in the scheme—Richmond, Hampton Court, Regent's Park, Hyde Park, the Green Park, and St. James's—and if any donor wishes to provide a seat for a particular park his desire in that respect is to be observed.

### The Nutmeg Tree

#### Yields Two Spices And Bears Fruit For Sixty Years

Our foods are often flavoured with nutmeg and mace, and both these spices come from the same plant, the nutmeg tree, which grows in the East and West Indies and Brazil. The tree reaches a height of about 30 feet, and has large leathery evergreen leaves which give out a rich odour, and small, pale yellow flowers. The pear-shaped fruits open into two nearly equal halves, and the nutmeg is then disclosed, surrounded by a fleshy fibrous covering, which is the mace. Like the nutmeg, it is very fragrant.

The nutmeg tree begins to bear fruit when it is eight years old, and goes on for about 60 years. Nutmeg and mace are used not only in cookery as a flavouring for custards and puddings, but in medicine as a stimulant and to disguise the taste of unpleasant drugs.

### Nurseries On Trains

Nurseries are included in all the newly built trains of the Soviet Union, says Sherman A. Boyce, manager of the American Express Travel Service, who reports that these are supervised by trained nurses and that babies have small bunks arranged along the walls of these special coaches. All large railway stations are also being fitted out with special facilities for small children.

Anglers of Britain are expected to spend \$50,000,000 on the sport this year.

There are about 44,000 thunderstorms daily somewhere in the world.

### Strange Wills

#### Perfectly Valid Wills Found On Many Queer Objects

Mr. Arthur Ford spoke of some of the curious documents deposited in Somerset House—particularly wills. Men have been known to make their wills on the most extraordinary objects: egg shells, doors, coins, tablecloths, comic postcards and even cheese, and it is assured that if properly witnessed they would be perfectly valid. A few years ago a man left a hundred thousand pounds to the Zoo, on condition that his mother's picture was hung there—in the board-room. Four hundred pounds was left to a woman as long as she had a telephone in her house. "Forthings seem popular. One testator left to two nephews six penny-worth of farthings each; and a man left his wife a farthing to be sent to her in an unstamped envelope, because she had called him a pig."

The funeral directions in a will are sometimes unusual. One man wrote: "I have always had the reputation of being late for appointments. Make me ten minutes late for my funeral!" And do you know that walking about in England in a white shirt and dark trousers is tattooed on his back, properly witnessed. Heaven knows how he signed it! Perhaps the strangest will at Somerset House is that recorded on the identity disc of a sailor lost at the Battle of Jutland and whose body was washed ashore. His last will and testament contained three thousand microscopic letters."

### Paper Waste For Roads

#### Sulphite Found Superior To Oil As A Binder In Road Making

Engineers have discovered a by-product of major interest to highway builders, and consequently to the paper manufacturers.

The Canadian Chemical Association in session at Vancouver was recently told that the sulphite pulp industry in Canada and the United States was now wasting annually 2,000,000 tons of sulphite waste liquor for which uses were now being found. One of these uses, and a most important one, was as a dirt road binder, and it was preferable to oil.

Dr. H. K. Benson, of the University of Washington, made the report to the Vancouver convention. More than 2,000 miles of highway and streets in eastern Washington, Dr. Benson said, had been treated with undiluted waste liquor from the pulp mills of the State, and the liquor has been found superior to oil for binding purposes.—Nashville Banner.

### Cheap Advertising

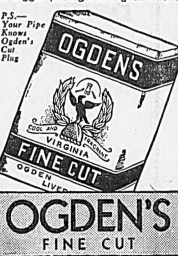
An office boy for a New York theatrical manager, carried away on board the Queen Mary where he went to deliver a play manuscript, is said to face detention in England as a stowaway unless his employer paid \$185 boats fare. The story gets half a column in a metropolitan newspaper and presumably will get English notices. Some plays have received less publicity even for \$185.

The greatest mine disaster in Great Britain was in 1913, when 439 lives were lost in an explosion at Universal, England.

## HAPPY ROLLING TO YOU



It's always happy birthday to you when you roll-your-own with Ogden's. For Ogden's Fine Cut is always mild, cool, fragrant—the friendly tobacco that keeps you "moke-happy" down to the last puff. Of course you'll use the best papers—"Chantrelle" or "Vogue"—to round out the best smoke. 15c buys a bigger package of Ogden's now.



### No Action Taken

#### League Of Nations Committee Had Discussion On Equal Rights

Equality of women was discussed by the League of Nations committee on social questions but no definite action was taken. Most speakers contended the time was not ripe for an international conference on the question. Colombia's delegate told the committee recent reforms in his country gave women equality except for suffrage, "for which there appeared to be no great demand."

### Fire Drill For Cows

Cows at the Soldiers' Home Dairy in Washington are so intelligent, Governor F. W. Coleman boasted, that all 195 of them can get out of the barns in a two-minute fire drill. The cows run—not walk—to the nearest exit when the fire bell rings. Governor Coleman said that ever since 1870 the fire herd of Holsteins has been given the drill.

Some 10,000,000 milk bottles go astray in England alone every year.

## young MOTHERS

Take no chances. Children's colds are best treated without "dosing." At bedtime, just rub on VICKS VAPORUB

PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS

## A REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN

Presto-Pack is a new and revolutionary way of handling Household Waxed Tissue. 45 sheets packed in an envelope which you hang on the wall. Then as you require it, just draw out a sheet at a time. You can't draw more. That's the beauty of it.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.

At grocers, druggists, stationers and department stores.

**PRESTO-PACK**  
APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg



## FREE FROM SCIATICA FOR 35 YEARS

In Perfect Health at 73—  
Thanks To Kruschen

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story—

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen—about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning."

Most people grow old before their time because of neglect of vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system. The result is renewed health and vigor. Ailments due to clogged systems, such as constipation, returns, and life becomes really worth living.

## THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER  
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A bonfire on the river bank, a keg of beer from the little brewery at Puggy Huddle and a couple of fat geese roasted on spits made any dark fall evening pass pleasantly for a party of sailor boys. Many a good woman was short in her count of young geese when the community flock was broken up and the raffles were held. But a still sadder sight befell Mrs. Johnstone, whose two sons were sending a stone-broker out of Fort Credit in the fall of 1862. Her boys grabbed a couple of squawking geese one evening and a lively shore-party got under way. The flesh of one of the birds proving as tough as shoe leather, she brought occurred Anne Peck, who picked up its head and quietly despatched a sly young lad to bear the token to Mrs. Johnstone. The good woman came hurrying down the shore, calling loudly for a police constable and keening that we had lost poor Maggie, her great egg-layer, that had been a family pet for twenty years.

Everyone ducked quickly for cover with the exception of a sailor off the Toronto schooner, who had been an innocent bystander. The woman had him arrested on the spot, charged with petty larceny. The accused man had a distressing impediment in his speech. In the misery of getting words out of him, he tramped with his foot like an angry bull pawing the ground.

The goose-eaters all went up to Cookville next morning to hear his trial, which came on before two Justices of the Peace. One of the presiding magistrates was Melville Parker, a local farmer and a popular citizen, whose father was Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart. Owing to the death of an elder brother without issue, Melville Parker afterward fell into the title himself. He was a clever and resourceful man and could make a cracking good Tory speech—after he got going; but at times he stuttered with petty larceny. The accused man had a distressing impediment in his speech. In the misery of getting words out of him, he tramped with his foot like an angry bull pawing the ground.

"Di-di-di-di-di yu-yu-yu, I think," he ground out, "im a di-di-di-di-di" with a jerk of the head—"fo-fo-fool!"

Magistrate Parker's face reddened as he jumped up and hit the table a bang with his fist.

"Si-si-si-si months!" he shouted. "Ti-ti-ti-take him away!"

We had to send to the Port for Robert Cotton, a good Tory, to come up and explain away the contempt of court, but, in the end of the matter, everyone, save Mrs. Johnstone, forgot all about the stolen geese.

The following spring I sailed under Skipper Hare aboard a two-masted brigantine of 120-ton burden. With her smart white frock bulging before a chasing wind and a ribbon of foam flitting in her wake, she was a pretty, dainty-stepping little

lady, was the Blue Heron of Port Credit. Her foremast was square rigged, and as foremast and foremast about her square sail, she carried a staysail, a standing staysail, a fly jib and a jib topsail. Her mainmast was schooner rigged with a flying staysail, a midship staysail and a main gaff topsail. The schooner had a ship keel, which was better than "a bare board" for her, and she rode the wind and which had the knack of getting itself out of the way in shallow water. The Blue Heron tripped along smartly and kept her feet well in any kind of sailing weather. Many of the large cargo boats pulling the lower lakes at the time were built along similar lines and carried the same spread of canvas. The shallow draft and narrow channel of the old Welland Canal developed a special design in sailing vessels that was not seen in other waters.

The Blue Heron was busy fulfilling that season carrying sundry trifling cargoes to American ports. She had bunks for four; but at times we made room for more, because her skipper and crew were profitably engaged that season in the business of bounty jumping.

On requisition from the executive at Washington, the state governments were raising troops by draft to prosecute the American Civil War, and a citizen with a marked ball was obliged to serve in the army or supply a substitute. Many a well-fed merchant shelled out freely to have a had to do his fighting for him. Thousands of Canadians crossed the line to accept such blood money and serve in the armies of the Union. So extensive did this traffic become that Roman Catholic priests, especially in the French parishes, were being joined against the draft. There were enough Canadians serving as mercenaries in the Northern forces to have made a smashing fine army in themselves; but accurate statistics must remain unavailable, because there were many lads who had been drafted and deserted that summer at every American port of call east of the Detroit river. The Blue Heron said good-bye to her soldier boys as she sailed away with their bounty money on board, but she had secluded mystifying places where she picked them up again in the dead of night. My share of the traffic netted me \$1,870.00, which lay on deposit in the Bank of Montreal, corner of Front and Yonge Streets, Toronto. The last \$350 of the money was deposited by Skipper Hare, who was a smart American officer had hustled me off 30 miles inland. Paddy Slater had gone to be a soldier.

Men who have been concerned in the actual killing do not talk about a war. They try to forget; and I have plenty to forget myself, in the name of God. A foreign mercenary, I may say, often makes a good soldier. The lad is usually there because he has nothing elsewhere to live for. My year of active soldiering ended abruptly amid the pitiable shrieks of wounded horses. The 61st Alabama Infantry swarmed in, and the scene of the battle was a buttermilk and slouched hats marched off a small batch of us as prisoners.


The most vivid impression of the Civil War that remains in my old brain is the horrid memory of well-dressed Southern gentlemen in wrath and hatred, spitting in the faces of wounded prisoners in ragged blue. But perhaps there was nothing peculiar about that. The war-crazed women of Toronto would have treated prisoners the same, a few years back, had they been given the chance. A man would require a longer lifetime than mine to observe anything good come out of a war between peoples. Let us leave the ladies and the recruiting officers to sing of the thundering of war's mighty arms. As Old Hickory Mick used to declare—while getting over a spree—"of tilage, and the care of beasts and trees, I sing." May God and Mary rest the man's beautiful soul in peace!

I cannot say much in favor of Southern hospitality. With 1,300 other prisoners, I got plenty of fresh air treatment behind the high-stockade of a four-acre prison camp. Nor do I speak highly of Southern cooking. It was half a plant of flour I got a day, and once in a while, a small piece of putrid meat. Paddy's stomach felt like old times in Donegal. However, I lived, which is more than many a comrade did; and by the luck of an exchange prisoners, I found myself back again in Buffalo, N.Y., knocking about with a new suit of army clothes on my person, and a month's furlough and sixty days' of my back pay in my pocket.

I was weak in body and spirit, and spent my time about the harbor, envying the greedy gulls that flew from the North, owing no man as their master. I wrote a letter to Charles Hare, Port Credit, C.W., telling him, if he happened to be in my present parts, I would be glad if he would enquire for me.

One Tuesday morning, I saw a light to cure sore eyes. Sure, it was the sweet little old Blue Heron,

**RHEUMATIC PAINS are TORTURE!**



Don't let rheumatic pains make your life miserable. Poisonous acids from faulty kidney action are probably the cause. GIN PILLS drive out these acids by acting on the kidneys, so they can filter the blood properly, "wash their merit through their ureters!"

**GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS**

beating into port with her white goods all on a clipper looking as any fresh young girl off to a Sunday school picnic. I noticed the officials took a lively interest in the big Canadian vessels of her type had earned the bad graces of American customs. It was assumed they were up to devilment of some sort. They were regularly boarded, and several of them had recently been fired upon. I dodged over to Sam Spink's tavern to wait events. Down the shore that night, I paid a had two dollars and saw me out to a red light that blinked twice in the darkness.

(To Be Continued)

### Botanist Discovered Gold

David Douglas Was First In British Columbia States Editor

Dr. T. A. Rickard of Victoria, one-time editor of mining publications in England and the United States, claims he definitely determined that David Douglas, Scottish botanist, was the first white man to discover gold in British Columbia.

Dr. Rickard, addressing the joint convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, said the famed scientist, after whom the Pacific Coast's Douglas fir tree was named, made his first find at Lake Okanagan in the Interior in 1853.

Record of the discovery was found by himself in records of the Royal Geographical Society of 1861, Dr. Rickard said.

The rush of gold miners to British Columbia from California in 1858 followed shipments to the United States of about 800 ounces of gold found by Indians along the Fraser River and in the Queen Charlotte Island, he claimed.

### Luxurious Homes

Great Wealth Centred In International Quarter At Shanghai

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, says the evacuation of the women and children will mean the break up of many homes in Shanghai.

How luxurious the International Quarter had become is scarcely appreciated by those who have not visited the city in the last year or two.

At the present time more wealth is centred in the town than in any other trade centre of the East. This is mainly due to the fact that Sir Victor Sassoon has, in large measure, withdrawn the millions he had invested in India and has transferred them farther East. The huge hotels which dominate the city are all owned by him, and those who met the able manager of the Taj Mahal, in Bombay, a few years ago, will now find him installed instead at the luxurious Cathay.

As it is to be expected, where so much wealth has been accumulated, the expense of living is high. Racing has got such a hold on the European element that thousands are lost as readily betting on the racecourse as they are lost at the tables at Monte Carlo.

### Was World's Smallest Man

Harold Dyott, 50, known as "Tiny Tim," reputedly the world's smallest man, 23 inches tall and weighing 24 pounds, is dead. He spent most of his life on exhibition at fairs all over Europe. Examined as a child by the world's famous physicians, he was found to have a perfectly sound constitution and normally developing mental faculties.

### New Pilot Instructor

W. A. Strath, former Winnipeg aviator, has been appointed pilot instructor of Trans-Canada Airlines and will be in charge of advanced training courses to be offered pilots seeking employment with the airline. Strath has been connected with the United States airways company in Seattle and will begin his new duties next month.

Eighty-two per cent. of all patents issued by the United States are subsequently discovered to have no commercial value.

### Important To Eye Health

Scientists Find Particular Vitamin In Food Is Essential

Streamlining the figure by strenuous dieting, article on persons with no scientific training in food values or nutrition, may cause permanent impairment to the eyesight. The reason for this is that three foods particularly important to eye health are either taken or are put at a minimum, or even left out of the diet.

Just recently scientists have discovered that the substance in the eye which is sensitive to light and which they term "visual purple" is really a protein that is bleached by the action of strong light and renews itself by returning to its original color in the dark.

Whenever there has been slowness in color restoration, scientists have found it due to a deficiency of a particular vitamin in the food of which the best sources are butter, cream and milk, and in a lesser degree, egg yolk, and fresh vegetables. Cod liver oil is richest of all in it. Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University points out, however, that by drinking a quart of whole milk daily butter may be omitted.

When the eyes are exposed to strong light, the "visual purple" protein changes rapidly to yellow and then slowly becomes colorless. If the system is plentifully supplied with essential elements, regeneration takes place as soon as the eyeball is removed from the glare, but when the elements are lacking, the process is slow and defective. Recent experiments have shown that it is dangerous for certain people to drive at night because the "visual purple" in their eyes is not restored quickly after having been bleached by the glare of oncoming headlights.

When a deficiency of the essential vitamin continues for any length of time, actual damage to the membranes covering the eyes takes place. Other important considerations for eye health are: Protect the eyes from strong light glare by wearing dark glasses. Never read while facing a strong light.

### Castle To Be Demolished

So Coal Seams Under Historic Building Can Be Worked

Rich coal seams have been discovered under the historic Douglas Castle, ancestral home of the Douglas family in Edinburgh.

When the Earl and Countess of Home move, demolition will begin so the coal seams can be worked without hindrance. Old ruins in the district have been worked out.

And so the story history of Sir Walter Scott's "Castle Dangerous," which repeatedly changed hands during the struggle between Edward I. and the Scots, comes to an end.

So—perhaps does the ancient legend which runs: "As often as Castle Douglas is destroyed it shall rise again in even greater size."

The castle was burned down in 1759 and the present structure built. Near it is the chance of the Church of St. Bride containing the heart of Robert Burns.

Lord and Lady Home will take up residence at their Berwickshire estate near Coldstream. They plan to return each year to Lanarkshire and live in the factor's house within sight of the old castle grounds.

### A Wonderful Bridge

Golden Gate At San Francisco Great Engineering Feat

One of the world's greatest engineering feats—the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco—has just been completed. The bridge, which has cost \$35,000,000, is the longest and tallest single-span suspension bridge in the world. The construction work was carried out in face of difficulties. There was a seven-knot tide and a rocky sea-bottom. The total length of the main structure is 8,940 feet, and the suspension span is 4,200 feet in length, and 230 feet above water at the centre.

### Rather A Big Order

Mounties Asked To Find Man Somewhere In Canada

If the operator hadn't told her that her three minutes was up, Mrs. Trotman might have got a little more geography from Lieut. Arthur Morin of Montreal police. Mrs. Trotman telephoned from New York to say her husband had driven to Canada and she hadn't heard from him since. No, she didn't know what part of Canada he intended visiting. The lieutenant started to tell her Canada was a good-sized country.

It's the little things of life that cause the worst trouble. A man can usually find his house at night but he sometimes has difficulty with the keyhole.

Polyps that build coral islands are only able to work under water.

### A Cable From China

Tells Of Barbaric Massacre And Wanton Destruction

Your admirable and sympathetic leading article on "Learning in China" emboldens me to send you a copy of a cable sent to me as chairman of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation by the presidents of the Chinese Universities.

Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation League of Nations, Geneva.

"Japanese military aggression in North China have now devastated the vicinity of Peking and reduced Tientsin to ruins. In addition to suffering thousands of unarmed civilians, Japanese troops have deliberately destroyed with bombs and incendiary missiles all library, laboratory, and dormitory building of Nankai University and Nankai Middle Schools in Tientsin, to which the veteran educator Changpin had devoted 33 years to found and develop in the interest of civilization and humanity we appeal you to condemn publicly such barbaric massacre and wanton destruction of educational institutions and to influence your governments to apply effective sanctions against aggressor nations so that justice might still be vindicated and repetition of such horrors avoided. Tsai Yuenpei, president Academia Sinica; Chiang Monlin, president Peking University; Huohuei, dean Peking University; Mei Yichi, president Tsinghua University; Lo Chialuen, president Central University; Chu Choching, president Chekiang University; Wang Shingkung, president Whang University."

"The C.I.C. has, of course, nothing to do with politics. But there is certainly something heroic in the persistent resolution with which the Chinese have continued to renovate and rebuild the moral and intellectual life of their people in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, and something revolting to the average human conscience in the systematic way in which the Japanese militarists seem to select the objects of their attack. Down with schools and universities and up with ill-lit opium, and the easier becomes the task of the invader. Gilbert Murray in the London Times."

### Fad In Southern States

Cows Are Beautified Before Being Entered In Shows

The newest wrinkles in catte-raising in the United States deep South are finger craves for cows, manicures and "facials." The idea of bovine beautification, said to have been originated by Allen Grubbs, Southern cattleman, has spread so rapidly in recent months that no cattle show is complete without beautified cows.

Grubbs, who operates a 125,000-acre plantation near Eutaw, Alabama, created a minor sensation when he led into the ring a Hereford yearling whose curly coat rippled in crisp even rows of finger waves. Each hoof was trimmed and whitened and its stubby horns bore deep lustre.

Finger waving is the final touch in the beauty treatment, he said. A foot-long rasp that looks like a rough file is used to trim each hoof. Sometimes each is whitewashed, but usually they are polished with pumice stone. Horns are polished, too.

### Soil Of Forty Nations

The Rotary Club at Albany, N.Y., plans to blend the soil of forty nations in planting an American elm tree next spring. The idea was conceived by Dr. Walter B. Martin, president of the club and superintendent of the State Training School, in an effort to foster international good-will. Letters will be sent to foreign Rotary Clubs requesting one pound of the soil of their nation be sent to Albany.

A faucet dripping at the rate of only one drop per second will waste 2,299 gallons in the course of a year.

### Little Helps For This Week

Thus saith the Lord thy Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel, I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way thou shouldest go. Isaiah 48:17.

I seek Thy aid, I ask direction, Teach me to do what pleases Thee; I can bear toil, endure affliction, Only Thy leadings let me see.

Of all paths a man can strike into there is at a given moment a best path for every one, a thing which here and now it is the wisest of all things to do. Success in this case is complete and his happiness is assured. To find this path and walk in it is the one thing needful for him. Every man has also his own vocation, the one direction in which space is open to him. He has faculties inviting him to endless exertion. Like a ship in a narrow river he runs into obstructions on every side but one. On that side all obstruction is taken away and he sweeps serenely over a deepening channel into an infinite sea.

### An Interesting Test

Competition Shows Girls Are Better Writers Than Boys

Girls are much better writers than boys if a writing competition in Britain fostered by Mrs. John Galsworthy in memory of her late husband, the famous short story writer, is any indication.

More than 200 boys and girls entered for the competition. First they submitted a two scripts from a passage from one of the Galsworthy novels. The judges chose the best forty scripts and brought the writers to the London County Hall, where they were put to the final test.

Five awards of \$50 each were won by girls. Not a boy figured in these highest awards. Seven prizes of \$25 also were won by girls. Boys did not win any of the secondary prizes. There were ten prizes of half a guinea each in the third grade and guineas managed to win two of these. The explanation of the poor showing made by boys was not the smallness of the number of boys in the competition. It was entirely due to the superior penmanship of the girls. Two of the first class prizes were won by girls from the Sydenham primary school—Toronto Star-Weekly.

### The Sun's Rays

Astronomer Says That Old Sol Is Slowing Up

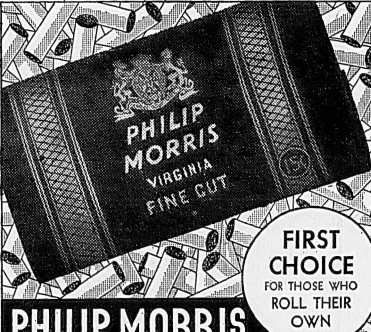
Dr. William A. Gilder, Harvard astronomer, checking up on the sun's performance as a cosmic warming-pan, finds him not so hot. He is sending out 30 per cent. less radiation than he should for a star of his class. And not so bright, either, giving only four-tenths of the luminescence generally accepted as standard. In fact, astronomers know the sun as a "G zero dwarf star," meaning he is yellow and of very low brilliance. By contrast we are asked to admire the moon for displaying greater reflecting power than she was supposed to possess.

Far be it from us to dispute with scientists, but if that sun wasn't doing his best in August we hope he never does!—New York World Telegram.

The hardest nut for the British Government to crack is not the dictators on the continent for which it has a sneaking respect, but a pacifist element at home, which is always urging it to go to war to make peace.

The largest meteorite in any museum to-day is the 27½-ton "almighty" iron brought by Admiral Peary from Greenland.

Although usually packed in small, half-pint tins, the tuna fish sometimes weighs three-fourths of a ton.



**PHILIP MORRIS**  
VIRGINIA  
FINE CUT

**FIRST CHOICE**  
FOR THOSE WHO  
ROLL THEIR OWN



## Junior Wheat Clubs

The maintenance and quality in wheat production in Alberta is a matter of vital importance to the province, probably the most successful plan yet devised to encourage the use of good seed is the development of the Junior Wheat Clubs. This undertaking is carried on under the supervision and direction of the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, together with the Alberta Wheat Pool in co-operation with the Dominion government's National Council on boys' and girls' clubwork.

The boys engaged in this Junior Wheat Club work are at the age when impressions sink deeply. They are being impressed with the value of

good seed in a very practical way. The lessons should stay with them during their lives. This year some 800 boys have participated in this work.

The boys produce the seed themselves, and, being scattered the length and breadth of the arable section of the province, a considerable value of excellent seed is provided over an extensive area each year. In addition, adult farmers become interested and in most districts where clubs operate the general tendency is for an increasingly higher standard of seed sown.

The Alberta Wheat Pool takes an extensive part in this work in the firm belief that through the Junior Wheat Clubs a real service is being rendered to agriculture in Alberta.

Mrs. Langley returned home this week; from Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bayley left for Calgary on Monday.

Miss K. Shier spent the week end in Forestburg, Alberta.

Mrs. Hodgson and son, Linton, of Winnipeg, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isbister on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

Miss Gay Massey and brother Marcel, of Brooks, made a short visit here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Cameron who farmed about 15 miles south of Chinook for a number of years and were among the old timers of this district sold all their household effects, farm machinery, horses and cattle. They left on Thursday of last week for Ottawa, Ontario where they will in future reside.

Miss Myrtle O'Malley left last week for Ottawa, Ontario, where she has gone to stay with her aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Turple, Rex and Glenn left for Olds on Thursday Oct. 7.

Miss Mildred Milligan who has been assistant Post-Mistress in Chinook for the past five years left on Wednesday for Millicent where she has secured a position in the Post-Office and Store there.

The farmers in the Chinook district are overjoyed at having received a real steady downpour of rain on Sunday and Monday, there were two and a quarter inches, there was also a good rain over a week previous.

Mr. W. Thompson visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Morrel during the convention.

Mr. N. F. Marcy left on Wednesday with a truck load of household goods to Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnston of Lanfear, visited with Mr. and Mrs. L. Robinson on Wednesday.

Mr. J. E. Cooly and son Floyd went to Calgary last week end.

# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fourth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 28th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 29th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Loans Made to 57,634 Albertans This Year . . . Sixty Per Cent to Individuals . . . How a Bank is Formed . . . Shareholders Face "Double Liability" . . . Banks Regulated by Canadian People Through Parliament . . . Deals With Bank Services . . . 49,000 Shareholders Own Canada's Chartered Banks . . . No Concentration of Power . . . Tells About Alberta's Bank Depositors and Shareholders.

THIS year, between the first day of January and the last day of August, Canada's Chartered Banks have made loans to no fewer than 57,634 Alberta customers. Who got those loans? 20,502 of them went direct to farmers and ranchers. Other individuals obtained 13,059 loans. 1,701 home-owners got Home Improvement Loans—so that Canada's Chartered Banks this year have extended new loans to 35,253 individuals—farmers, ranchers, home-owners and other private borrowers. Commercial loans numbering 13,326 have been made to other than individuals in the same period; municipalities and school districts also obtained many new loans.

Out of 57,634 new loans made this year in Alberta, more than 60 per cent of them went to individuals. Don't let anyone tell you we've stopped lending in Alberta.

Now, I return to the question, "What is a bank?" As I said in an earlier broadcast: "Above all things, a bank is a place where you or your children can deposit money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest."

A bank is formed by a group of responsible people who believe that they can offer a service which is demanded by the community willing to pay for it, at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit. These are the motives of any business.

Those desiring to form the bank name five Provisional Directors, who then must petition the Dominion Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. The Bank Act demands that the Provisional Directors must themselves subscribe shares in the bank. The bank Act is a Dominion law—without such law, the business of accepting the people's deposits and making loans would be wholly without safeguard.

After Parliament has acted, the Provisional Directors are authorized to invite public subscriptions for the shares. Before any person buys any share the statute requires that there be placed before him, in large type, Section 125 of the Bank Act, which informs him that if the bank becomes insolvent, the shareholder will be liable to pay one-eighth of an amount equal to the par value of his shares. This is what is known as "double liability." Since the Bank of Canada was opened the double liability has been slightly modified and, as this central bank under Government control, assumes more and more the right of note issue, the double liability of chartered bank shareholders will be further adjusted.

You will see that the law puts a serious responsibility upon the shareholders and deliberately forces it upon his attention, in order that those who are going to handle other people's money must realize their responsibility to the full. The people are thus safeguarded against fly-by-night promoters.

When half a million dollars worth of stock in the new bank has been subscribed and half of that amount paid up, this \$250,000 must be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. When the Minister is satisfied that the public interest is safeguarded, he returns the \$250,000 to the bank and issues a certificate permitting the bank to open for business. The Bank Act then becomes its charter. Any idea that this bank has to put money into Government Bonds to obtain currency is wholly without foundation.

Canada's Chartered Banks do not enjoy a monopoly of the right to print money. They never did enjoy any such monopoly. You often hear it said that Canada's Chartered Banks alone can "make money" and that we can print our own notes and circulate them in unlimited amounts—such statements are absolutely false. Up to 1934 each Chartered bank had the right to issue notes—not in unlimited amounts—but only up to the amount of the capital actually paid up. There were two exceptions to this rule—the first was that we were permitted to make a

fifteen per cent increase in note issue, for a limited period only, for crop moving purposes. The second exception was that over our paid-up capital we could issue dollar for dollar against gold or Dominion notes. Deposited in the central gold reserves. These exceptions are no longer in force.

With the Bank of Canada established, and controlled by the Dominion Government, we can now issue our own notes only up to ninety per cent of the amount of our paid-up capital. Every year there is to be a further reduction. The Bank of Canada issues notes and as the note issue right of the Chartered Banks is progressively cut down the Bank of Canada's note issue will take its place. In other words, the right to issue our own notes is being steadily taken from us and vested in the Bank of Canada, which, I would remind you, is the Government's central bank, not a chartered bank.

I pointed out, in an earlier broadcast, that a business is subject to such complete control and such Parliamentary scrutiny as are the Chartered Banks. Can you name another business in Canada in which every company charter automatically expires at one time and can only be renewed after Parliamentary investigation?

Although the Bank Act can be amended at any time by Parliament every ten years bank charters expire and the Act is thrown open for what is known as the "decennial revision"—which is a most sweeping and searching inquiry, conducted by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Norman James, M.P. for Westsaskatoon, Mr. J. C. Lanouette, M.P. for Calgary East, and Mr. Victor Guelich, M.P. for Acadia, are the Alberta Members of the Banking and Commerce Committee. It is a large Committee with every Province and every political party represented, so you see that the people do not lack in any sense for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking. Who regulates the banks? None other than the Canadian people, through their elected representatives.

Into the Bank Act, by reason of the work of the Committee from year to year, have been built all of the safeguards arising from the lessons of the past.

Now I would like to deal with the services that a bank performs. These are many and varied. The bank accepts and safeguards your deposits and extends the credit based upon them to responsible people.

Alberta folk will easily follow the illustration of bank credit I'm now going to give you. This is harvest-time and in the fortunate parts of the Province the farmer is starting to haul his grain to the elevator. When he delivers his wagon-load there, he gets a grain ticket.

He takes the ticket into the bank and the bank gives him cash for it.

What does the bank do with the grain ticket then?

At the end of the day the bank lists separately all of the grain tickets issued by each elevator company. It sends them to Calgary or Winnipeg, to be collected from the Head Office of the Elevator Company which issued the tickets.

How does the Elevator Company redeem the tickets? During the movement of a heavy crop, such a company is not likely to have sufficient funds of its own to purchase all of the grain handled from day to day.

So the bank advances the sum required against the security of the grain, until the buyer in Liverpool pays for it. The bank collects from him. The proceeds go to the grain company which pays off the money the bank advanced.

What happens is this: The farmer gets his cash on delivery of the grain to the elevator, without any waiting. And the bank provides credit from that moment on, until the grain is paid for, probably months later.

Let me point out that the "tickets" were anchored to something—in this case they were anchored to the finest form of real wealth—new wealth—grain, newly produced from the soil. You know no ship can be anchored safely unless the anchor is firmly embedded in something.

We extend bank credit to people who can, with some certainty, be expected to repay. We can only lend to responsible people because we ourselves are responsible to the depositors.

The banks provide the machinery for carrying out dozens of widely varied, day-to-day transactions: simplifying business and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The bank provides a place for you to leave in safe custody valuable documents or other papers; your title deeds; your life and fire insurance policies; valuables such as jewelry; and stocks and bonds. The bank collects your country club bills, either at home or abroad. It transfers money from one part of the country to another, as you may require; and it takes care of shipment and safeguarding of securities. These are only examples of the services a Chartered Bank performs.

No doubt many of our listeners have been told that banks simply give cheques. There seems to be an idea that there is never any settlement between banks. Here is another humus illustration: Tom Smith, in Calgary, runs a clothing store and Jim McGregor goes in to buy a suit of clothes. He gives Tom Smith his cheque for, say \$27.50. The cheque is drawn on Jim's bank—let's call it Bank A. On the other hand Tom does business with Bank B and immediately gets credit for the face amount.

But then what happens? Does Bank B simply send the cheque to Bank A, and does Bank A simply cancel that cheque and destroy it, after deducting the \$27.50 from Jim's account?

No—what does happen is this—Before Jim McGregor's cheque gets back to Jim's bank it has to go through the Clearing House. The Clearing House is part of a national system, under which settlements are effected through the Bank of Canada. Daily each bank gathers together and totals the cheques deposited with it which are drawn upon each of the other banks. Every morning these are taken to the Clearing House. Where it is found that one bank has a balance due to it from any other bank, the difference is settled daily, through the Bank of Canada, by the payment of cash—not chartered bank bills—cash. This ultimate settlement through the Clearing House system is altogether ignored, or is too little understood, by many of those who criticize the banks.

It is not difficult to understand when reduced to its simplest terms. We point out to you that, if Jim McGregor's cheque was the only cheque issued that day, Jim's Bank, Bank A, would have had to pay to Tom's Bank, Bank B, the sum of \$27.50 in cash—bills of the Bank of Canada.

Every balance between banks is ultimately settled in cash.

Now who owns the banks? There are more than 49,000 shareholders in Canada's Chartered Banks, more than 500 of them in Alberta. Most of the shareholdings are small—the average is less than 20 shares. Many of the shareholders are women to whom bank shares have been willed or Trustees who hold the shares for Estates of persons who have died. Many others are individuals who, after a lifetime of toil have sold their farms, or other holdings, and invested their money in bank shares as a source of income. These are examples to show the kind of people who own Canada's Banks. These are the people who are accused of being a part of the fabled "International Ring." They are mostly Canadians, your fellow-citizens, and most of the business that is done by their banks is "Canadian business."

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But then what happens? Does Bank B simply send the cheque to Bank A, and does Bank A simply cancel that cheque and destroy it, after deducting the \$27.50 from Jim's account?

No—what does happen is this—Before Jim McGregor's cheque gets back to Jim's bank it has to go through the Clearing House. The Clearing House is part of a national system, under which settlements are effected through the Bank of Canada. Daily each bank gathers together and totals the cheques deposited with it which are drawn upon each of the other banks. Every morning these are taken to the Clearing House. Where it is found that one bank has a balance due to it from any other bank, the difference is settled daily, through the Bank of Canada, by the payment of cash—not chartered bank bills—cash. This ultimate settlement through the Clearing House system is altogether ignored, or is too little understood, by many of those who criticize the banks.

It is not difficult to understand when reduced to its simplest terms. We point out to you that, if Jim McGregor's cheque was the only cheque issued that day, Jim's Bank, Bank A, would have had to pay to Tom's Bank, Bank B, the sum of \$27.50 in cash—bills of the Bank of Canada.

Every balance between banks is ultimately settled in cash.

Now who owns the banks? There are more than 49,000 shareholders in Canada's Chartered Banks, more than 500 of them in Alberta. Most of the shareholdings are small—the average is less than 20 shares. Many of the shareholders are women to whom bank shares have been willed or Trustees who hold the shares for Estates of persons who have died. Many others are individuals who, after a lifetime of toil have sold their farms, or other holdings, and invested their money in bank shares as a source of income. These are examples to show the kind of people who own Canada's Banks. These are the people who are accused of being a part of the fabled "International Ring." They are mostly Canadians, your fellow-citizens, and most of the business that is done by their banks is "Canadian business."

Let me point out that the "tickets" were anchored to something—in this case they were anchored to the finest form of real wealth—new wealth—grain, newly produced from the soil. You know no ship can be anchored safely unless the anchor is firmly embedded in something.

We extend bank credit to people who can, with some certainty, be expected to repay. We can only lend to responsible people because we ourselves are responsible to the depositors.